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## PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF OCTOBER 4, 1904 (continued from page 52).

Mr. Leng exhibited about 200 species of beetles collected in Newfoundland by Mr. W. S. Genung in July, August and September. About half the species belonged to the family Carabidæ and among those of special interest were *Cychrus brevoorti* and *Carabus maeander*. The leaf and flower beetles, Chrysomelidæ and Coccinellidæ were represented by only a few species.

Mr. Genung, who was present as a visitor, then described his journey in Newfoundland. After spending a week in Cape Breton, he visited successively Bay St. George and Bay of Islands on the west coast; Lewisport on the east coast and Whitbourne and St. Johns in the peninsula of Avalon. A mountain range about 2,000 feet high bounds the west coast, in the ravines of which the snow does not melt; the soil is poor and the climate cool and windy even in midsummer. Throughout the railway line in the interior of the island extensive forest fires made collecting impossible. Along the east coast and especially in Avalon the conditions are more favorable for animal life and there the population principally centers. Mr. Genung spoke of the caribou which migrate annually from north to south; of the grouse and other shooting; of the fishing and general attractions of the island to sportsmen. He also mentioned the black-flies which abound in July about wet places, the sphagnum moss swamps, rivers and ponds with which the island is abundantly provided. He also described the localities in which the rarer Carabidæ were found, deep dark ravines continuously moist all the season through and spoke of the habits of these insects.

Mr. C. Schaeffer, under "Notes on a New Phasmid," remarked that in the Proceedings of the U. S. National Museum, a few months ago, Mr. A. N. Caudell published a note on the occurrence of the phasmid *Haplopus evadne* Westw. in Dry Tortugas, Florida. The specimens, one adult and one nymph, were collected by Dr. A. G. Mayer and are in the collection of the Brooklyn Museum, the adult specimen being in poor condition, lacking the last three abdominal segments and the antennæ, was considered by Mr. Caudell to be the female of *Haplopus evadne*, of which only the male was known, and gave a description of this supposed female. Very recently Dr. A. G. Mayer, now Director in charge of the Marine Biological Laboratory of the Carnegie Institute in Dry Tortugas, placed in the hands of Mr. Schaeffer a number of these phasmids preserved in alcohol. Most of the specimens were adults and represented both sexes. From an examination of this material it became evident that the supposed female described by Mr. Caudell is the male and that both sexes have aborted wings. The male *Haplopus evadne* is described as having long wings and it is possible that this phasmid is a new species. All of our Phasmidæ thus far recorded are entirely wingless and the addition of this Florida species is of great interest. There is also a nymph of this species in the collection of the Brooklyn Museum, taken last year by Mr. Gustav Beyer, at Key West, Florida. Dr. Mayer, who collected the specimens at Mr. Schaeffer's request, informed him that the phasmid occurs in bay cedar bushes.

Mr. Wm. T. Davis, under "Note on the occurrence of *Leptura cruenta*," stated that Professor Smith in his "List of New Jersey Insects" records that a dead speci-

men of *Leptura cruenta* Hald. was taken by Mr. Charles Liebeck at Da Costa, Atlantic County, New Jersey. Mr. Joutel and himself, while collecting at Hewitt, New Jersey, on the 19th of last June, were fortunate to find a specimen of this rare longicorn on the flowers of the low growing dog-wood *Cornus canadidissima*. A few days previously Mr. Joutel had collected a specimen at Hastings-on-the Hudson in New York State.

This species is not mentioned in either the Buffalo, Cincinnati or Washington Lists of Coleoptera. Mr. Leng has given its distribution as follows: Pennsylvania, Georgia, Texas, Canada and western.

Mr. Harris reported the localities he had visited in the search for Cicindelidæ. Among the places mentioned were southern Delaware, Popenoe Mts. in West Virginia, Burlington, Vt., Peekskill, N. Y., and in all of these localities results were poor in any but the more common species. He found better collecting in the Adirondack Mts. early in August, where he took eight specimens of *C. longilabris* on top of Jay Mts. From the 10th to the 21st of September he collected along the south shore of Long Island, taking many large specimens of *C. rugifrons*, one *C. consantanea*, one *C. generosa*, several *C. repanda*, sixty-three *C. purpurea*, and a number of fine specimens of *C. vulgaris*.

Discussion as to whether *C. rugifrons* occurs along beaten roads or in grass patches, participated in by Messrs. Weeks, Joutel and Schaeffer.

Mr. Bueno stated that he had collected several weeks at Westfield, N. J., and found poor results from sweeping, but water-bug collecting was good.

Mr. Joutel exhibited a peculiar egg cocoon of a spider which resembled the receptacle and calyx of a flower after the petals had fallen off.

Mr. Leng under "Remarks on *Cychrus*" stated that in his opinion many of the so-called species were not specifically different, but really represented one species occurring in different localities under different conditions. These were entitled to race names rather than specific names. He spoke of *C. elevatus* and *C. viduus* as an instance in point.

Mr. Weeks stated that contrary to report he had not observed that *Colias philodice* was being replaced in this vicinity by *Pieris rapæ*.

#### MEETING OF OCTOBER 18, 1904.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History. Vice-President C. W. Leng presided with nine members and one visitor present.

On motion of Mr. Groth, Mr. William Wood was elected an active member of the society.

The question of holding but one meeting monthly was raised and the discussion was participated in by nearly all of those present. The consensus of opinion being opposed to the suggestion.

On motion of Mr. Bueno the question was laid on the table until the first meeting in October, 1905.

Mr. Barber under the subject of "Preliminary List of Pentatomidæ collected in Brownsville, Texas, by Mr. C. Schaeffer" gave a few notes on the distribution of the species collected from that locality and exhibited the collections of thirty-one species. Of these five are new to the United States and one a new species.

Mr. Schaeffer called attention to the synonymical notes on *Exochomus margini-*

*pennis* and *Brumus septentrionis* by J. Weise and stated that if this was correct *Exochomus childreni* has also to be added as a color variation to *E. marginipennis* as he possessed a complete series from Missouri showing all of the intermediate forms from *E. childreni* to *E. marginipennis*. Mr. Schaeffer said that in his opinion there was a mistake in Weise's synonymy to which he would refer later.

Mr. Leng exhibited specimens of Coccinellidæ collected in Newfoundland and Cape Breton by Mr. W. S. Genung, also specimens collected on Mt. Katahdin, Maine, by Mr. H. G. Barber, in the White Mountains by Mrs. Annie Trumbull Slosson, and in the Adirondack Mountains by himself. Some of these species are found in all these northern localities and most of the species are not found in the vicinity of New York. The disparity between the apparently common northern species and ours seems striking and greater than prevails in other families.

Mr. Bueno exhibited some peculiar Aradidæ from Costa Rica.

#### MEETING OF NOVEMBER 1, 1904.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History. Vice-president C. W. Leng presided with ten members present.

On motion the society voted to dispense with the regular order of business and proceed at once to scientific discussion.

Mr. Barber presented a few remarks on the Genus *Cosmopepla* of the Pentatomidæ and exhibited specimens of all of the species occurring within the limits of the United States.

Mr. Watson exhibited a jar of barley infested by a little brown beetle (*Tribolium ferrugineum* Fabr.). From the same jar of barley he had previously bred a number of specimens of a micro-lepidopteron.

Mr. Southwick exhibited his collection of Cicindelidæ among which were some interesting varieties.

Mr. Davis remarked that he wished to record that he had found *Cicindela lepida* occurring quite abundantly at Machiponix, N. J., in the same neighborhood where the beach plum was growing.

Mr. Bueno exhibited specimens of *Plæa striola* and *Amorgius calosomum* to show two extremes in size among the aquatic hemiptera.

Mr. Joutel read a letter from Dr. R. E. Kunze, of Phoenix, Arizona, in which was given a detailed account of some of his summer's experiences in insect collecting.

Mr. Davis exhibited a specimen of the marshmallow and specimens of bumble bees covered with the pollen of this flower.

#### MEETING OF NOVEMBER 15, 1904.

Held at the American Museum of Natural History. Vice-President C. W. Leng presided with ten members in attendance.

On motion of Mr. Joutel the matter of printing on the back cover of the Journal, a list of the important saleable papers was referred to the librarian and treasurer.

Mr. Leng asked for a discussion of the suggestion of Dr. Dyar that the printing of the proceedings of the society be discontinued in the Journal. The question was freely discussed and unfavorably considered by all of those present.

On motion of Mr. Joutel the society voted to contribute \$25 from the society fund to the Journal fund.

Mr. Davis read a paper entitled "Notes on the Thread-legged Bug (*Emesa longipes*).". He stated that while stopping at Sommerville, N. J., last August he and Mr. Leng had found this insect in abundance under the roof of the piazza. In the same situations were the webs of many spiders from which the *Emesa* probably obtained many captured insects. Their powers of flight seemed very limited as one disturbed individual flew only about four feet to the floor. Mr. Davis remarked that he had kept individuals alive for a period of two or three weeks, when they fed upon flies. The insect is nocturnal and during the day remains inactive. He also remarked on the odor which he said was very faint in some and in others unnoticeable. In walking, the *Emesa* does not usually use the raptorial fore legs. He exhibited several adult specimens and one egg of which he gave a description remarking that according to Uhler the egg laying habits are unknown.

Mr. Bueno, under the subject of "Notes on *Hydrometra martini* Kirk. (= *lineata* Say), gave briefly the generic and specific synonymy, and mentioned Kirkaldy's and Martini's details of same. This species was taken by Mr. Davis and himself in Staten Island in May of this and last year. Its manner of progression was touched upon, as well as its habits of lying on the surface of the water and approaching its prey, which consists of living or dead insects. He gave the period of development from the egg to the adult as 25 to 35 days, allowing for from three to five broods in the course of the summer. Just after reaching maturity the insect is covered with a grayish pruinosity. It is long-lived and tenacious of life. He also referred to Say's variety *australis*, which, from the differences it presents in the terminal abdominal segments, leads him to the belief that it is a distinct species.

Mr. C. Schaeffer presented "Some Notes on Brenthidæ." On rearranging his material in this family he found among the unmounted Texas material of the Dietz collection a Brenthid which is apparently new. The species is allied to the Mexican *Heterobrenthus distans* Shop. from which it differs in the pubescence of the outer antennal joints, the strong punctures at sides of each elytron and the different maculation. The antennæ being destitute of stiff hairs is one of the characters included in the generic description which does not fit the new species but as all other characters agree he preferred to put it in this genus. The other two species added to our list since Dr. Horn's paper, are *Vasseletia vasseleti* from Lower California and *Trachelizus uncimanus* from the Florida Keys, the latter only recently reported by Mr. Gustav Beyer in the Journal. The separation of the females of the two species of *Brenthus* have always caused some trouble, but besides the femoral teeth, the form of the second interstice is a very good character to separate the females of the two species. Mr. Schaeffer also stated that he had prepared a short synopsis of the Brenthidæ to be published in the Journal. In preparing the synoptic table of the genera he had met with considerable difficulty as the classification of the family is very unsatisfactory and based on the male characters alone, therefore the characters used will only apply to the forms occurring in the United States.

H. G. BARBER,  
Secretary.